

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Favorable reconsideration of this application in view of the above amendments and following remarks is respectfully requested.

Claims 25-27, 31-36 and 38-49 are pending in this application. By this amendment, Claims 25-27 and 47 are amended; and no claims are cancelled or added herewith. It is respectfully submitted that no new matter is added by this amendment.

In the outstanding Office Action Claims 25-27, 31-36 and 38-49 were rejected under 35 U.S.C § 112, second paragraph; Claims 25-33, 35 and 38-49 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over U.S Patent No. 5,466,990 to Winsor; and Claim 36 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as upatentable over Winsor in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,006,758 to Gellert.

With respect to the rejection under 35 U.S.C § 112, second paragraph, Claims 25-27 and 47 are amended by the present amendment to clarify the features recited therein. Accordingly, withdrawal of the rejection under 35 U.S.C § 112, second paragraph, is respectfully requested.

With respect to the rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) based on Winsor and Gellert, those rejections are respectfully traversed. In particular, the applied art does not teach or suggest that at least one electrode on the external surface side is covered with electrical insulation made of transparent plastic, and the electrical insulation is assembled with one or more other additional electrical insulations made of glass, and at least one of the electrodes is covered with another electrical insulation which is glass that is laminated to said glass substrate via an intermediate plastic film or a resin or other material, as recited in Claim 25 and similarly recited in Claim 47.

In accordance with the claimed features, joining electrical insulations to the glass substrate(s) provides for producing decorative or illuminating objects incorporating

decorative plates that present flat decorations, for example photographs, screen printing, enameled decorations, and the like.

In contrast, Winsor discusses with respect to Figs. 5 and 6, a lamp 10 having a primary chamber 12 and a secondary chamber 62. The primary chamber 12 is defined by an upper plate 65 and a lower plate 66. Planar, horizontal electrodes 22 and 24 overlay the respective plates 65 and 66 on an internal surface thereof. Glass layers 26 and 28, respectively, overlay each of the electrodes 22 and 24 on an internal surface thereof. The glass layers 26 and 28 are dielectrics which insulate the electrodes 22 and 24 from the interior of the chamber 12. Overlaying each of the glass layers 26 and 28 are respective phosphor layers 30 and 32. The secondary chamber 62 is defined by planar face plate 68, upper plate 65 and sidewalls 70 and 72. Overlying face plate 68 is a diffuser coating 74 and a grounding electrode 38 on the inside surface of the secondary chamber 62. A grounding shield of electrodes 38 and 40 can be provided and a single dielectric layer 39 can be provided below the grounding electrode 40.

The features of the claimed invention are not taught or suggested by the applied art. Again, the independent claims similarly recite that at least one electrode on the external surface side is covered with electrical insulation made of transparent plastic, and the electrical insulation is assembled with one or more other additional electrical insulations made of glass, and at least one of the electrodes is covered with another electrical insulation which is glass that is laminated to said glass substrate via an intermediate plastic film or a resin or other material. The Office Action asserts that Winsor teaches in col. 13, lines 22-28 the claimed features with respect to at least one electrode covered with another electrical insulation that is glass and is laminated to the substrate via an intermediate plastic film or resin. However, Applicants submit that Winsor merely teaches in col. 13 that some of the crystals of the phosphor layer 32 are embedded within the glass layer 28, which increases efficiency of the

light transmission. Light generated by the phosphor layer 32 by the fluorescent phenomenon passes through the crystal structure of the phosphor layer 32 and into the glass layer 28 with high efficiencies. There is no teaching or suggestion in Winsor for the claimed features discussed above.

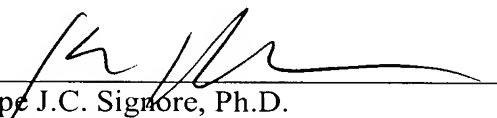
Gellert does not make up for the deficiencies of Winsor discussed above, nor does the Office Action assert as such. Withdrawal of the rejections of the claims under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) based on Winsor and Gellert is respectfully requested.

Consequently, for the reasons discussed in detail above, no further issues are believed to be outstanding in the present application, and the present application is believed to be in condition for formal allowance. Therefore, a Notice of Allowance is earnestly solicited.

Should the Examiner deem that any further action is necessary to place this application in even better form for allowance, the Examiner is encouraged to contact the undersigned representative at the below-listed telephone number.

Respectfully submitted,

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